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PRATT's PAYENT if you wish to got a really good one for tues. Warranted to give salisfacti m. Office 577 Broadway. DR. HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA -The great remedy for Coughs Coids, Consumption, and al diseases of the Lungs. Price \$1 per hottle, or six bottles for \$5 F. L. Parmerrow, Sole Agent, No. 203 Fulton et. N. Y.

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IMPROVED THEMT-STITCH SERVING MACHINES.

We are now prepared to exhibit this newly invented and
valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from a
valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from a
parone in want of a Sawing Machine whose qualities have only
be tried to be duly apprecised. We have opined the common
hose rooms, No. 469 Broadway, for the sale of these mechanisms and decide
and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide
appen their merits for thomselves.

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WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE NOW READY.-This improved elastic stitch Machine, being de dend expressly for family one, is recommended as being mer-perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any Sewing Machine new in existence. Call and see. Persons having Warson's old Hackines, and destroys of exchanging for the improved one, can to so on equitable terms.

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NOTICE.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the subscribers have been appointed general areas of the New-Fork Wire Railing Company, for the sale of their manufactures consisting of

of the New-Fork Wife railing Company,
manufactures consisting of
Company Railings,
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New-York Wire Railing Company are now making large additions to their work-shops, so as to meet the increasing demand for
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LOOK!!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!!— \$700,000 worth of English Carpeting at a trumendous reduction English Ver.ver Carpets 9/, 10/, and 11/ per yard! English Burssats Carpets 9/6, 7/, and 8/per yard! Beautiful Inguan Carpets 3/, 4/, and 6/ per yard! OH. CLOTH 2/6, 3/, and 4/ per yard! IHRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Ladies, if you wish GAITERS and BUTTON Boots from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Slippers, Ties and Bunkius from 75c. to \$1.25. Boys. Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes with India nubber Boots and Shoes of all kinds, patronize J. B. Minkin & Co. No. 347 Canal st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,-General weakness and debility the prementions of vital decay, are replaced with vigor activity, and a healthful potency in every or an and in the entire system; by the restorative, regulating and exhibitanting influence of this life-sustaining vegetable preparation. BARTHOLF'S

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New-Dork Daily Tribane.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1858.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE passed a resolution to give the heirs of the late Senators Butler, Bell and Rusk, compensation for the session down to the day of their respective deaths. A res olution for the printing of 10,000 copies of last year's Patent Report on Mechanics, provided that it should be embraced in a volume of 800 pages, was passed. Senator Hamlin conduded his remarks on the Kansas question, and was followed by Mr. Sebastian of Arkansas, who soon cleared the House. Mr. Hunter gave notice that he would move for a daily recess between the hours of 4 and 6. The Senate then, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stephens asked leave to present a report from the special Kansas Committee. Mr. Sherman of Ohio objected to its presentation until the Committee should have been called upon. Mr. Stephens replied that in that case he should print his report upon his own responsibility. Its substance will accordingly be found under our telegraphic head. Mr. Quitman's Volunteer bill was taken up. Mr. Curtis of Iowa urged instant action. The House then went into Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Mesers. Foster of Maine and Haskin of New York spoke against Lecompton, and Messrs. Dowdell of Alabams, and Geo. Taylor of New-York, in its favor.

The steamships Kaugaroo, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., and Canada, from Liverpool on the 27th ult .- the former arriving at this port and the latter at Halifax-put us in possession of a week's later intelligence from Europe. Lord Palmerston's Ministry had resigned, and Lord Derby had formed a new Cabinet, with Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir F. Thesiger, Lord Chancellor; Lord Stanley of Alderley, Colonial Secretary; Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, and the Earl of Malmesbury at the head of the Foreign Department. Mazzini had written a letter to The Times warmly denying that Orsini was guilty of any crime in Italy. An action had been brought against the steamer North American by the owners of the ship Leander, in the British Admiralty Court, and a judgment recovered in favor of the plaintiffs, but an appeal had been taken. Lord Cowley will probably be continued as Minister to France. A large number of acrests have recently been made in France. The conspirators had been tried, and Oraini, Rudio, Pierri and Gomez, couvicted. The three first received sentence of death, and the last of penal servitude for life. A bill with reference to attempts against the lives of foreign sovereigns had passed the Belgian Chambers. Several Englishmen, charged with being conspirators against Napoleon, had been arrested in Italy. The Danish Cabinet had resigned, in consequence of the demand made upon it by the German Diet recently. An arrangement with reference to the Sound dues had been made between Denmark and

Later intelligence from China had been received. The Cantonese had evacuated Canton. Yek and the Governor of the City had been taken prisoners. The news from India contains no items of special

Cotton had advanced. Breadstuffs were quiet. The last quotations of Consols were at 964 to 97.

By the Canada at Halifax, we have news of the fall of the Palmerston Ministry, in consequence of their defeat on the second reading of the bill increasing the penalty denounced against Conspiracy to Murder, and declaring such conspiracy a felony instead of a misdemeanor. That defeat was effected by a junction of the independent Radicals and Libera's with the solid pha'anx of the old Conservative or Tory party, but it was a damaging blow to Palmerston, especially as it was notoriously in accordance with the feeling of the country. John Bull does not stand foreign insolence very meekly, and French insolence least of all. The publication, on the occasion of his escape from the bombs of Orsini and Pierri, in successive issues of Louis Napoleon's official Moniteur, of addresses from different portions of his Army, reflecting severely on England as a harborer of assassins, and asking permission to follow them to their haunts, simultaneously with the haughty reply of his Minister at the British Court to the congratulations of the London authorities, had aroused Minister to Parliament of a bill proposing to modify struggle against the Lecompton fraud to the end. In Virginia. The difference in the two cases is, There is no news from Havana worth telegraphing. the British lion, when the submission by the Prime

the criminal law of the realm in accordance with a Napoleonic demand, not very courteously worded, proved too harsh a trial of his meekness. Palmers ton is beaten and his bill thrown out, in a House of Commons recently elected to sustain his "spirited foreign policy," as developed in his Russian War and his quarrel with the authorities of Canton. The rebuke was so pointed and emphatic that he had no alternstive but a resignation, which was promptly tendered.

It would seem that the Prime Minister hoped and expected to be requested to resume his coveted post, and hence failed to advise the Que-n as to his successor; but Her Mejesty, acting, doubtless, under the inspiration of her husband, who never iked Palmerston nor the Whigs, immediately sent for Lord Derby, who promptly consented to try the critical experiment of governing. He dispatched overtures to Mr. Gladstone, the head of the Peelite section of the old Conservatives, offering him the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, but this proffer was promptly though courteously declined. Failing to secure the cooperation of that important section, Lord Derby had no choice but to fall back on his associates in the last desperate struggle to maintain a Tory Ministry. assign the Exchequer to Disraeli, and try over again the experiment which proved so disastrous not long ago.

We will not predict the result of this effort, but appearances are clearly against it. The cities and great manufacturing districts are stubbornly anti-Tory; Ireland will give a majority against them; Scotland is usually three to one against them, leaving only their sharply disputed preponderance in the English counties and boroughs as a reliance. Still, Lord Derby is personally popular with and respected by the British people; his talents are unquestionable; his Cabinet and party will prove more compact and coherent than ever were the supporters of Palmerston; they have wealth and social prestige, and will lavish the former and make the utmost of the latter to secure their retention of power. For, if Lord Derby should be beaten now, the chances are decidedly against any Tory Ministry holding power again during the lifetime of the present generation.

We have no indication in our telegraphic dispatches that a speedy dissolution of Parliament is contemplated, but rather the contrary, and yet we see not how a Tory Government with this Parliament is practicable. Lord Derby surely cannot expect to govern by the help of John Bright, Roebuck and Milner Gibson.

The effect of this change on the alliance of Great Britain with France can hardly be other than unfavorable. Still, with Lord Malmesbury in the Foreign Office and Disraeli leading in the House, there can be no probability of an immediate rupture. The two nations, however, have rival interests and deep-rooted antipathies, and the reciprocal visits of Victoria and Napoleon are probably ended.

The backers of the Lecompton fraud exultingly proclaim that their success is certain-that the bill admitting Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution is destined to pass the Senate next week and the House soon thereafter, by some ten to fifteen majority. To secure this result, they reckon on the votes of the 113 who voted against the Investigation which Orr and Stephens have succeeded in stifling, adding thereto three or four of the five Democrats who were absent when Col. Harris's resolution was earried, with Messrs. Owen Jones and Dewart of Pennsylvania, Niblack of Indians, and perhaps one or two from Ohio, who then supported the Investigation, giving Lecompton at least 120 votes, and leaving not more than 113, at the best, in the negative. This calculation scouts the presumption that H. F. Clark, or any other Democrat from this State, or any of those who stood by Stephens in the former straggle, will now vote against the fraud, or that any of the South Americans will do so. We shall see how the facts accord with these sanguine anticipations.

But whether they shall or shall not, we are immovably wedded to the conviction that the anti-Lecompton Members should demand and secure their right to propose amendments, and have the Yeas and Nays recorded thereon. If this right be not premptly, fully accorded, we trust Mr. Stephens will find his job a slow and hard one; but if the right to move and vote on amendments be freely conceded, we are utterly averse to all fillibustering or other contrivances to waste time and substitute a trial of physical endurance for one of numerical superiority. Backers of Lecompton! we dare you to face the Yeas and Nays!

The right to move amendments and have the votes recorded thereon is always precious, but is vitally important at this time, because the party of sophistry and fraud have persistently labored to conceal from the public the real matter in issue. "Why should not Kansas be now admitted ?" they constantly ask, just as if they did not know that we on our side are as anxious for such admission as they possibly can be. We only insist that it shall really be Kansas that is admitted, and not a small faction of enemies and outlaws who have usurped her name. We insist that, if there be any who seriously contend that this Lecompton abomination emanates from the People of Kansas, or that its acceptance by Congress is desired by them. the matter in dispute be fairly and frankly referred to that People and decided by their vote. By that vote, we are ready to stand or fall; on it, we will gladly stake all that is in controversy. Who are they who seek to thrust Kansas into the Union on a Slave Constitution which they dare not allow that People a fair opportunity to accept or reject? We want them on the record. Let us have the Yeas

As a Republican, we have no doubt that it were better for our party that the Lecompton fraud should be indorsed by Congress. They who secuted our predictions that the election of Buchanan would tend to make Kansas a Slave State, may well deprecate and struggle against the fuifillment of our prophecy-a fulfillment which Mr. Buchanan himself declares to be already complete. · Kansas is as much a Slave State as South Carolina or Georgia," says the President-which we don't believe. But adopt the Lecompton Constitution, and Kansas will be a Slave State, at least until that Constitution can be overturned or got rid of. We have no shadow of doubt that the triumph of Lecompton would strengthen and aid the Republican party; but it would do this at a cost which we are unwilling to incur. A year or more of revolutionary strife and general ravage in Kansas, with sgitation and turmoil throughout the land, is a price that we do not need or wish to pay for an accession of strength to the Republican party. That accession can be secured more cheaply, if more slowly, through the gradual diffusion of intelligence and the ripening of now im-

mature convictions. It is at once our duty and pleasure to resist and Its triumph in Congress will prove fallacious and fleeting, for it will never be submitted to in Kaneas. Calhoun may declare the candle-box Legislature and State Officers elected, but he cannot subjugate Kansas to their away. He may find a refuge for himself and one of his fellow conspirators in the United States Senate; they will find no covert in Kansas. The drama may have several nots yet unplayed, but the finale will be Kansas Free and her enslavers humbled and disgraced. So, Messrs. Lecomptonites! only let us have the Yeas and Nays on all reasonable propositions of amendment, and then put through the giant, culminating fraud, if you can and dare

South Carolina has sent a fire in theorizer to the seat of government in the person of Gov. Hammond, her last-elected Senator. The Governor is a gentleman of wealth, character and respectability. We have been favorably impressed by at least one declaration he has made since he took his seat. This is that any investigation of the fraucis in Kansas would, in his opinion, "end in nothing but inflicting almost unendurable disgrace on the United States." So far as we have seen, this is the best reason for not making such an investigation that has been given on the Lecompton side of the House.

For several years Gov. Hammond has been in retirement, cultivating his extensive possessions. During this period, he does not seem to have either enlarged or liberalized his ideas. The modes of thought which he carried with him into private life, and which were then warmed by the glow of enthusiasm and passion, seem to have only changed in this-they are now rigid and hardened. It is the soft mud of a bad road frozen into ruts and ridger. The way is not better, but worse, in con-

The ex-Governor occupied the greater part of his speech on Lecompton with an exposition of the capacity of the Slave States to establish and maintain what he called "a separate political organization." This is a common topic of abstract inquiry with South Carolinians, and we do not object to it, though its special relevancy to the question of admitting Kansas into the Union under a fraudulent Constitution we do not perceive. In this review, Mr. Hammord went over the old ground of Southern theorists, and reproduced, with little change and no novelty, the various considerations going to show how admirably a Southern Slaveholding Goverament would work in practice. For our part, as a general proposition, we have no hesitation in admitting that the Southern States are able to meintain, in one way or another, an independent government of their own. How powerful it would be, or how prosperous, is a question upon which there will be diversity of opinion. Gov. Hammond has the good sense to admit that its strength would not consist in its fighting power. He gives it a high prospective rank among the nations, however, on the ground that, as he declares, "Cotton is king," and a king with whom none can afford to go to war. The reign of this monarch will thus, as Gov. Hammond thinks, be not only eternal, but eternally pacific.

But we cannot allow one fallacy of Gov. Hammend to gounreproved and unexposed, especially as it is one that the slaveholding statesmen are forever putting ferward. We mean the notion that foreign exports are the measure of a country's wealth and power. We cannot understand how it is that gentlemen of intelligence can so tenaciously insist on this dismal fallacy. What can be plainer than that it is the aggregate production of a country that constitutes its wealth, and is the real measure of its power? Experts are nothing but the exchange of products that are produced, for products that are not produced, by the exporting country. Diversify production sufficiently in any country, and no exports or exchanges with foreign countries are necessary. Simplify it by confining production to one or two staples, and exchanges for foreign productions or exports must be proportionally large. Is it not manifest that a country where industry is not diversified, but where production is confined to one or two, or a very few staples, is constantly in a precarious condition? A failure of its chief crop for a single year spreads bankruptcy and famine. A threatened war fills it with dismay; an actual one with ruin. The country of large exports in proportion to its productions, is thus the weakest of countries rather than the strongest.

The country whose products are the most varied, and the gross result of whose industry is the largest, is that which has the greatest amount of all the elements which constitute wealth, even though its exports may be comparatively small. But if the Southern economists reject so sound a test of the wealth and resources of a people, they surely cannot object to estimate them by the earned surplus on hand in the form of taxable property. If this be done, how stand the Slave and Free States in a comparative estimate? What then becomes of the labored attempts of Gov. Hammond and his coadjutors to show the comparative wealth and power of the Slave States, by exhibiting their exports as contrasted with those of the Free! And when we can demonstrate, as we did lately, that the aggregate production of the largest of the Slave States is not equal to its annual expenses of living by \$14,000,000 per annum ! This one fact exhibits the wastefulness, weakness and poverty inherent in the system of Slavery, in a more striking light than volumes of theoretical illustration. It shows, too, why it is that the commercial capital of the South does not accumulate as it has done in the older Free States, and why a never-ending succession of bankruptcies seem always necessary to extinguish the indebtedess which the South is constantly incurring at the North. It shows why it is that the banks of the South are so long in showing recuperative power after their suspension. If Virginia is any evidence, and even Maryland any evidence, of the working of the system of slave labor, none of the Slave States are paying the expenses of their own living. They do not support themselves, they do not pay their own way, but live, to a greater or less extent. according to situation and circumstances, off the industry of the rest of the country. In fact, the Slavery of the South is a positive pecuniary burden upon the Free States-an absolute and inexorable

Testimony to the same effect, showing the ruinous character of slave labor, was rendered in the case of the British West Indies at the time of emancipation. It was there found that all the estates were eaten up by mortgages that had accumulated upon them under the slave-labor system. The \$100,000,000 paid by the English Government went mostly into the pockets of mortgagees residing in the United Kingdon, who had advanced money to defray the expenses of maintaining a very small white population in the islands. We think a rigid investigation would show that the decline of material prosperity in the British West Indies under the slave-labor system was as great as that

tax upon the Free Labor of the country.

that Virginia makes up her deficiencies by selling off her increase of slave stock, while the West It dies funded their annual deficiency in the form of regularly increasing mortgages, which were finally sponged out by the gratuity of \$100,000,000

appropriated by the Government. Upon the features of Gov. Hammond's speech which oppose and insult the idea of a democratic government, we make no special comment. They are the ordinary ideas of the slaveholding oligarchy that now heads and leads what is facetiously termed the "Demogratic party" in the North. They are the sentiment of all aristocracies, and simply assert the old proposition that the few were made to rule, and the many to be governed. In this country, that "few" are the slaveholders, and the "many" are the blinded masses of the foreign-born population, with a sprinkling of the native in the Free States. They are led by the cry of "Democratic" to the support of such "Democracy" as Gov. Hammond's, which plumply declares that the white laborers of the Free States are no better than the negroes of the South.

Neither do we stop to criticise the Governor's very gaseous absurdities about the South having saved the solvency of the country in the late crisis, by handing over its cotton to be sold for the relief of Northern banks and merchants. But we will ask bim, if the South has sent any of its cotton snywhere, whether it has not got its pay for it in advance! Has it done anything with it but pay debts to Northern banks and Northern merchants Is the Governor stupid, or does he fly balloons merely for the pleasure of seeing them punctured and collapse?

NEW-HAMPSHIRE sends greeting to the champions of Lecompton! It was perfectly notorious to all parties that the Republicans were to have as much as they could do to maintain their ascendency at this Election, and they had prepared for a desperate struggle accordingly, when the President broke the pledges given in his Inaugural that no Constitution should be imposed on Kansas in defiance of the will of her people, broke his faith plighted to Walker and Stanton that they should be supported to the end in the line of policy they had chalked out, broke the promise implied in his telegraphic dispatch to our State on the eve of our last election, contradicting the rumor that Walker had been superseded, and resolved, (as Henry S. Lane has well said.) "to get off the Cineinnati Platform "and take his stand on the Cincinnati Directory"and thus at once blasted the hopes of his own party and rendered effort on our side superfluous. Promptly, but vainly, the Democratic State Committee and the leading journals of that party repudiated the Lecompton fraud and took their stand by the side of Douglas; the People would be satisfied with nothing less than an emphatic and unequivocal condemnation of the policy which had cursed Kansas with Slavery and all who had been its abettors. The Republicans have carried the State by Five Thousand majority, electing Governor, Council (all five Districts), Senate (threefourths), and House (more than two to one), so as to render certain the choice as United States Senator of John P. Hale or some other equally decided and reliable Republican. All hail, Freedom-loving New-Hampshire!

The Popular Vote is rather heavier than last year, and the Republican gain general and decided.

The equal balance of parties in the Legislature of Virginia on the question of giving or refusing further aid to the unfinished railroad improvements of that State, has brought legislation almost to a dead-lock. Like several other recent State Constitutions, the new Constitution of Virginia prescribes a limit to the session of the Legislature, which, though held but once in two years, cannot be extended beyond ninety days except by a twofifths vote. The party opposed to further grants for internal improvements, after wasting the time of the session in long debates, which the other side, uncertain of the result, was not anxious to bring to a conclusion, finally insisted on suffering the legislative term to expire without having passed even the appropriation bills. Governor Wise, however, who is a great internal improvement man, has come to the resene by calling a ne session. The whole proceeding was somewhat novel and peculiar. No sooner was the motion to adjourn sine die passed by the House than two letters were simultaneously handed to the Speaker and the Clerk, inclosing a proclamation of the Governor calling a new session. This proclamation was read on the spot just as the members were dispersing, and was received with loud shouts by the internal improvement party. Governor Wise, who was personally present in a remote corner of the hall, was loudly called for; and, though he admitted that three regular messages and one extra message were, perhaps, rather too much for athree months' session, he could not resist the temptation of making a speech. He argued that a three months' session once in two years, however it might be adapted to the slaveholding, old fogy régimehe did not say this, but he implied it-was quite out of the question for a commonwealth just beginning to put on all the beanty and robustness of youth. What the result may be is uncertain. Even Wise himself appears to have some misgivings. He admits that "it is not an easy task now to accomplish the destiny of Virginia"-" that being a work for giants" - while everybody knows that the Virginia giants are now an extinct

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

The New-Hampshire Election. CONCORD, Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

One hundred and fifty-eight towns foot up: Haile, 8.917: Gate, 23,939. Returns for the Legislature show 140 Republicans and 59 Democrats elected to the House.

Beath of the Rev. N. W. Taylor.

NEW-HAVES, Wednesday, March 10, 1858. The Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D.D., Dwight Pro The Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D.D. Dwight Pro-fessor of Didactic Theology in Yale College, and au-thor of a system of theology, expired at his residence, in this city, this morning at I o'clock, in the 72d year of his age. It was to him that President Buchanan recently addressed his celebrated answer to the recently addressed his New-Haven Memorialists.

Death of a Murderer.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, March 10, 1838,
Monroe Stewart, one of the McKeesport murderers,
who was recently pardoned, but subsequently held for
another trial, died yesterday afternoon of small-pox.
Kelly, the nurderer of Weissman, was yesterday seqteneed to be hung.

Probable Murder and Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

A man named Courad attacked Policeman Birge heiner vesterday, and injured him so severely that his hie is despaired of. Courad was committed to jail, and there hung himself last night.

Later from Havana.

NEW-OLLEANS, Tuesday, March 9, 1858. a mahip Black Warrior, from New-York 27

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE. Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10, 1858. Mr. Haskin of New-York made an excellent speech to-day on Lecompton. It was bold and manly in tone, and was a scathing exposure of the follies and inconsistencies of the Lecomptonites. No speech yet made has commanded so much attention. The whole House gathered around Mr. Haskin in a dense mass, and listened with undagging interest to the end. The Lecomptonites attempted several times to interrupt, but were promptly repelled.

There was subsequently an excited scene in the Committee of the Whole. The Chairman, Mr. Florence, made a foolish and arregant exhibition of himself, and was called to order with much determination by Mr. Morgan of New-York, who compelled him to back down, lower his tone and acknowledge his error.

To-morrow Mr. Harris will make his motion relative to the Select Kansas Committee, when a severe contest will probably ensue. If the Opposition are in their seats, the Lecomptonites are sure

The organization of a new military department is contemplated, to be called the Department of the Platte, which would embrace Forts Laramie and Kearney. In the event of its erection, Col. Munroe, who is now in command at Fort Beavenw rth, will probably be placed a its head.

Orders for the march from Fort Leavenworth of the first battalion of reënforcements for the Utah army were telegraphed to St. Louis yesterdaythe battalion to consist of two companies of infantry and two of cavalry. The process of exporting troops from Kansas has therefore begun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10, 1858. Several leading Democrats in the Sevate manifest marked resentment at Mr. Selden's nomination as Marshal of the District, and threaten opposition to his confirmation. The nominaton was effected by Mr. Mason, who was formerly Sekien's counsel. Messrs. Bright, Benjamin, Bayard and Slidell exerted their personal influence for Mr. Ould of Georgetown, and feel their defeat keenly. The

office and perquisites are worth \$15,000 a year. Mr. Keitt's speech yesterday, declaring that the Kansas State Legislature would have no power to change the Constitution before 1864, has produced a fluttering among the Democrats inclined to recede. ard a good effect otherwise.

Sir William Ouseley's presence here has heretofore baffled all inquiry and speculation. Some mouths sgo he was professedly accredited as Minister to Central America, and it was said that he was only stopping here on the way for consultation. Various explanations have been given for his delay since, but meanwhile he has taken a house and is now regularly domiciled.

Recent European letters state that Mr. Buchanan, when Minister, at the time of Mr. Crampten's proposed dismissal, suggested Sir William Ouseley as an acceptable successor, but Lord Palmerston declined to accede to the suggestion, and the purpose was abandoned.

After Mr. Buchanan's election his recommendation was remembered, and inquiry induced the belief that Sir William and family, from their familiar relations with the President through long acquaintance or their supposed influence, might advance British interests at Washington in connection with or independent of Lord Napier.

Hence, the impression is that the Central Amer ionn mission was contrived to cover ulterior ob jects not yet avowed. This solution may be erro neous, but is not improbable.

Mr. Hamlin concluded his speech in the Senate to-day, and was followed by Mr. Sebastian of Arkapsas, who addressed thirteen Senators, three reporters, two pages and one ancient lady, on Kansas affairs, to their extraordinary edification.

Mr. Stephens attempted to get in his Lecompton eport to-day, but was ruled off by objections, as I anticipated. He said that as months would be consumed before it could be introduced regularly, he should print it on his own responsibility. Others may do the same.

Mr. Taylor of the Brooklyn District gave in a flat footed adhesion to Lecompton, in a manner worthy of a son of Mississippi. As a set-off to coercion in Kansas, he drew an appropriate parallel with the Metropolitan Police bill of New-York, which brought down the House.

Mr. Haskin collected both sides of the House around him while he earnestly vindicated his own position, maintaining his fidelity to the Democratic faith, and arraigning the new lights of the party, such as the three Johns (Van Buren, Dix and Cochrane) who had expended their best energies for its disruption and for the benefit of the Abolition crusade. The speech created a decided sensation

in the hall, and made some Administration for fly. The probability is that Mr. Harris may make the movement to-morrow which was designed to be made yesterday. This will, however, depend entirely upon the position of the contending forces, since the movement could not be ventured upon without the best assurances of success. If the expected numbers in cooperation should come up squarely to the work, there is every reasonable prospect of carrying a majority for remanding the inquiry, even if part of the strength that carries the vote should hereafter be detached for Lecompton. Assurances have been given of support which may or may not be fulfilled. If the movement should be sgain postponed, the reason

Mr. Harris feels the seriousness of the responsibility upon him, and will not advance without being fully flanked. He is discreet and calmin taking the lead with respect to a measure.

Various members and movers of the recent Harrisburg Convention here are getting their rewards in the shape of contracts for the Mormon war and valuable offices. Popular sovereignty pays well. The Departments and members of Congress are crowded with Pennsylvania applications for furnish ing mules, wagons and other outfits for the military expedition. These fortunate men will yet be immortalized in print to verify their disinterested pa-

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, March 10, 1858.
The Senate has confirmed Postmasters James W. Keyes of Springfield and Revel W. English of Alton, Illinois; Francis W. Gwinn of New-Albany, James Elder of Richmond and Rolla Doolittle of Madison, Indiara; and John W. Stedman of Norwich, Conceptiont

be delivered in the Senate on the Kansas bill, but, netwithstanding, it is supposed that a vote will be taken on it next week.

ject were read from manuscrh t. Fifty members

Advices fron Tampa state that I'dly Bowiegs has sent his regro to the fort there to say shat the Indian were willing to emigrate. Bowiegs had sent in Jumper to hold a talk.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Seaves

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 10, 1806 The Senate passed a resolution to pay to the being the late Senators Butler, Bell and Busk compensation the late Senators Butler, Bell and Busk compensation

deaths.
A discussion took place upon the resolution of the by Mr. J. hasen (Ark.) for the printing of 10,000 copies of last vear's Patent Report.

Mr. MASON (Va.) expressed himself in farm of

stopping the printing altogether.

Mr. BROWN [Miss.] said—Stop the franking penilege and you will get rid of all these books. No pailisher in the United States would publish them of
offered the copyrights gratis.

Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) would abolish the franking

Mr. SLIDELL (La.) made a motion to postpote the mr. SLIDELL (La.) made a motion to postpote the subject indefinitely. Motion lost.

The resolution was then amended, limiting the boat to one volume of 800 pages, and thus amended, passed. The resolution provides for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Patent Office Report on Mechanics.

Mr. HAMLIN then resumed his remarks on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Hamlin having finished his defence of Northern

oppers of the Patent Office Reports recombed Mr. Hamilin having finished his defence of Northern laborers proceeded to examine Mr. Hammond's assession that the wealth of a nation consistain its experts, denying the truth of the proposition and showing that the hundred millions of dollars worth of cotton exported by the South no more proved that shat sum represented her surplus profit after paying will demand than does the eight hundred millions, the value of Northern manufactures, indicate that a noust of Northern surplus wealth. The exports have to py for the imports consumed, and, therefore, there can a be that profit or surplus of wealth. The South one mone all the product of its exports, and yet Mr. Hammond, assuming two hundred and twelve millions a he total experts of the South, claims that amount of surplus wealth. He (Hamilio) might with as much propriety contend that the amount of the importaneous assuming two hundred and twelve millions about the surplus of wealth, inasmuch as the importaneous citing numerous statistical tables, giving comparisons of the exports and imports of the South, claims that amount of the positions, citing numerous statistical tables, giving comparisons of the exports and imports of the South. He next pro wedds to examine the true sources of astional wealth as indicated by schools, population, agriculture, manufactures, ahips, railreads and sor war, be densed that these were true indicated and seventy-six millions to the North. As to the expecty to build ships, railreads and for war, be densed that these were true indicated and seventy-six millions to the North. As to the expecty to build ships, railreads and for war, be densed that these were true indicated to the following them as such, he showed by figures a seponderance in the North her North her appropriate of the two sections in these resources, which showed on manufactures and such provides the such as the following them as such, he showed by figures a perponderance in the North her war of the constitution of the reason

recess of the Senate between the hours of 4 and 6. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The morning hour was consumed by a debate on the question of excusing a member of the Committee of

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) asked leave to present are port from the Kansas Committee.

Mr. SHEKMAN (Ohio) objected to the presentation of the report until the Special Committee is regularly called my

alled upon.

Mr. STEPHENS said that that would not be for a

sibility of printing the report.

Mr. Quitman's Volunteer bill was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. CURTIS (Iowa) urged the necessity of prompt

Mr. CURTIS (tows) urged the necessity of promps action, and of sending a large force to Utah. Nice thousand men were not too many. The increase of the regulars was scarcely equal to the desertions and deaths. Volunteers were more easily raised. He would put this additional force at the command of the President, and if he failed to use it, on him would be the responsibility.

The House then went into Committee of the White of the University Appropriation hill.

on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. FOSTER (Me.) made an Anti-Lecompton speech.

saying that the Free-State men of Kansas were strong enough to take care of themselves. Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR (N. Y.) argued in favor of

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR (N. Y.) argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, saying that the Republicans did not desire a settlement of the question from political motives. He thought the admission of Kansas was calculated to restore peace.

Mr. HASKIN (N. Y.) declared his intention to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. He would not consent to make Slavery perpetual in Kansas. The President indulges a vain hope if he thinks that the passage of the Lecompton Constitution will stop agitation. Agitation then will have but just commenced. If it were not for Executive patronage, he did not believe that ten Northern Democrats wouldwote for the Lecompton Constitution. He considered the attempt to admit Kansas under that Constitution the most upp ndous fraud that Congress had ever been called upon to consummate.

upon to consummate.

Mr. DOWDELL (Ala.) defended Southern rights, and contended that there was not the shadow of a reason for refusing to admit Kaneas under the Le-

Mr. CASE Ind) got the floor, when
Mr. WASHBURKE (Mr.) asked whether the gendeman from Indiana had not made a bargain to speak

Some confusion followed upon this, during which, o'clock, there being no quorum present, the House

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE SELECT HOUSE COM-

MITTEE.
Washington, March 16, 1858.
The views of the majority of the Committee of Kansas affairs, which Mr. Stephens of Georgia is about to publish on his own responsibility, not having obtained consent to present it in the House, sets of by saying that the subject-matter to which attention should be directed was—

hould be directed was—
First The law for taking the census of the people.
Second: The law calling the Convention.
Third: The registry of the voters, and the apportionses

oder it.

Fourth: The assembling of the Convention, and its journal.

Fight. The Constitution so made.

Night. The official vote on the ratification of the subject side.

North. The official vote on the remaining it material, the set of December iast, providing for a vote for or against the Slaver clause on the 4th of January.

Eighth: The official announcement of that state, and North: The written statement of Oen. Calhoun in relation to the tegistry of votes, i.e. (but which sheds no light on the sub-

The report says that these facts show great regularity and strict conformity to law, and that no State heretofore applying for admission has shown a cleaner

Washington, Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

The Senate has confirmed Postmasters James W. Keyes of Springfield and Revel W. English of Alton Illhoois, Francis W. Gwinn of New-Albany, James Elder of Richmond and Rolla Doolittle of Madison, Indiana, and John W. Stedman of Norwich, Connecticut.

It is accertained that about 25 more speeches are to be delivered in the Senate on the Kansas bill, but, notwithstanding, it is supposed that a vote will be taken on it next week.

The speeches in the House to-day on the same aub.

The speeches in the House to-day on the same aub.